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of the former (pp. 132-141, and plates v and vi) and 85 of the latter (pp. 142-176, plates vii-x), and forms a substantial addition to our knowledge of the Herpetology of the Malay Peninsula. Two species and one sub-species of frogs, two tortoises, a lizard, and a snake are described as new, whilst three additional species of lizards and one snake are here for the first time recorded from the region. Five species of frogs, two of tortoises, and three of lizards are figured in the six plates accompanying the report. There are also a few text figures. The collectors' valuable field notes constitute the greater part of the text. In an Appendix, Dr. Boulenger gives a "List of the Batrachians and Reptiles Recorded from the Malay Peninsula, South of Tenasserim." The list numbers 60 species of Batrachians, of which 16 have been added since the publication of Captain S. S. Flower's list in 1899; and 178 species of Reptiles, of which 30 species have been added since 1899, or during the last four years preceding the publication of the present report. The several orders are represented as follows: Chelonia, 23; Emydosauria, 3; Lacertilia, 71; Ophidia, 81.

J. A. A.

Fasciculi Malayenses (Anthropology: Part I, 1903; Part II, 1904). Published for the University Press of Liverpool (*as above*).

The two parts of this work are composed of a series of single contributions to the ethnology of the Malayan Peninsula, chiefly descriptive in character. The bulk of the first volume is taken up with data on physical anthropology. It deals further with the primitive beliefs and customs of the Patani fishermen, and with religion and magic among the Malays of the Patani States, the latter subject being continued in the second part. In this part Henry Balfour gives a report on a collection of musical instruments from the Siamese Malay States and Perak; besides this, some customs of the Malay-Siamese, and skeletons of the same people, are there discussed. A supplement gives a description of the itinerary of the expedition, which is accompanied by a map. In the first article of the first volume are contained a number of very interesting illustrations of decorative patterns, some with brief explanations of the ornaments and with occasional references to them in the text. It would certainly be very desirable if a special investigation of this promising subject could be carried on by the authors.

B. L.

Militärgeographie der Schweiz, nebst kurzen Schilderung der Entstehung der Neutralität Savoyens und historischen Notizen über verschiedene Alpenpässe bearbeitet von Major Frölich. Pp. II-120. Aarau, H. R. Sauerländer & Co. 1906.

Written specially for the use of Swiss officers and subaltern officers.—In the Preface the author makes the somewhat surprising statement that instruction in "home geography" is very deficient in Swiss military circles, owing to the short time allotted to officers for the purpose. There is perhaps no country in the world where national geography is so extensively and so efficiently taught as in Switzerland, where the public school pupils, male and female, are introduced to cartography at such an early age. If, however, one looks through the pages of this pamphlet (it is hardly a book, and it may be called a booklet for size and bulk), he understands the multitude and the intricacy of the problems which the military position of Switzerland presents to its eventual defenders, and justifies to some extent the complaint of the author.

Switzerland has, since its consolidation in 1847 and even before, made the detailed knowledge of its soil, from every point of view, accessible to outsiders in the